FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 218 *9 November 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

'Ideological Unity,' 'Political Cohesion' in Community CC 1
[Pastukhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Nov]
CEMA Chemical Industry Commission Meeting in Havana CC 3
[PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Kulikov Opens Lecture on Proletarian Internationalism CC 3
[Shkarovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov]

GENERAL

BBC TV Interviews Georgiy Arbatov on Detente, SALT A 1
[BBC]
Viktorov Says USSR Optimistic on Peaceful Future A 2
Brandt Comments on Detente at Socialist International A 3
[Bragin, Sokolov in PRAVDA 5 Nov]
UN Delegates Call for Economic Sanctions Against S. Africa A 3

UNITED STATES

Big Business Interests Behind Washington's Mideast Moves B 1
[Musayelyan in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Nov]
Yegorov Analyzes Results of U.S. Midterm Elections B 2
Zorin: 'No Victors' B 3
Sen Cranston Urges Conclusion of New SALT Agreement B 4

CHINA

Teng Hsiao-ping: Taiwan 'Problem Must Be Solved' [Glebov] C 1

EAST EUROPE

Aliyev Welcomes Bulgarian Ambassador At Baku Reception D 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 1 Nov]
Grishin, Romyslov Greet Belgrade Leaders On Anniversary D 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Article By CSSR's Strougal Marking Great October Cited D 2
CPSU Economic Delegation Received in Czechoslovakia D 2
[PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Yugoslav Envoy Smole Receives Order of Friendship D 3
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]
Briefs: Polish Independence Day in Kiev D 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Spanish Socialist Delegation Visits USSR E 1
BBC Program Cited on Arms Shipments to South Africa E 1
[Aleksandr Shalnev]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Arab Summit Meeting in Baghdad F 1
'Effective Program' Against Camp David F 1
[Geyvandov in PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Peace Only Possible Through Geneva [Glazunov] F 1
Arab Reaction to Summit F 2
Paper Reports Soviet Concentrations on Iranian Borders [QNA] F 3
Nablus Symposium Rejects Camp David Results F 3
Rightwing Forces Trying To Aggravate Lebanese Situation F 4

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus President Meets With Delegation of Soviet Public G 1
Greek CP Condemns Chinese Policies in Region G 1
[PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Turkish Premier's Remarks on Security, Ties With USSR G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Cuba Will Fight With Angolans if South Africa Attacks H 1
SWAPO Urges Namibians To Boycott 'Elections' H 1
Nkomo 'Only African Capable of Solving Rhodesian Problem' H 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 1 Nov]
Western Military Sales to S. Africa, Rhodesia Denounced H 2
ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY Combats Western Disinformation H 2
[Shtykanov in IZVESTIYA 3 Nov]
Angolans Demonstrate Against Imperialist Intrigues [Raikerus] H 3

INDOCHINA

Text of 8 Nov Soviet TV Interview With Pham Van Dong [VNA] L 1
Moscow Domestic Version L 2
Brezhnev Sees Victnamese Delegation Off for Tashkent, Home L 3
PRAVDA Cites Media Acclaim of USSR-SRV Treaty [Skvortsov 5 Nov] L 4
Variations to Pham Van Dong's Moscow Plant Speech L 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Being Drawn Into Pentagon's Asian Strategy M 1
Tokyo Paper Notes Formation of U.S.-ROK Military Command M 1
Residents in Northern Okinawa Protest U.S. Exercises M 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TASS Reports Independence of Dominica N 1
Kosygin Greetings [IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Revolution's Significance for World Socialism Viewed P 1
[Zagladin in PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Ustinov Order of the Day for Revolution Anniversary P 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Nov]
Science, Technology State Awards Mark Great October P 7
[A. Aleksandrov in PRAVDA]
Foreign Press 'Features' Reports on Kosygin Speech P 8
[PRAVDA 6 Nov]
Brezhnev, Kosygin Continue To Receive Congratulations P 9
Roundup of October Receptions Held in Foreign Countries P 9

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Brezhnev Memoirs Describe Virgin Lands Scheme R 1
Armenian Komsomol Plenum Replaces First Secretary R 2
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 29 Oct]
Belorussian State Committee Chairman Appointed R 2
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 15 Oct]
'Prominent Higher Education Organizer' Kaftanov Dies R 3
[PRAVDA 4 Nov]
Signatories of Academician I.A. Kairov Oblituary R 3
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
Briefs: Kazakh Supreme Soviet Session; Magadan Obkom Plenum R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Greets Workers on Completion of Inguriy GES Unit S 1
Nakhichevanskiy Obkom Plenum Notes Economic Shortcomings S 1
[BAKINSKIY RCBOCHIY 31 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Deputy Agriculture Minister Negru-Bode Dies T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Nov]
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 7 Nov T 1
Warm Weather Aids Tadzhikistan Cotton-Picking T 1
Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Gathers Record Grain Harvest T 1
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts' Contribution to Future Research Valued U 1
Joint U.S.-USSR Program To Monitor Polar Seas Weather U 1
Briefs: New Seismic Signal Sources; Olympic TV, Radio Center U 2

'IDEOLOGICAL UNITY', 'POLITICAL COHESION' IN COMMUNITY

LD081205Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 3 LD

["Observer" Nikolay Pastukhov international review: "Fraternal Alliance Is Strengthening"]

[Text] True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, on the eve of the anniversary of Great October our party has called for a strengthening of the mighty, invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces: present-day world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement.

The socialist community of fraternal countries, united by identical systems and allegiance to peace, socialism democracy and national independence, is in the vanguard of that alliance. Within the framework of the community our states are voluntarily developing all-round cooperation among themselves on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, respect for the equality and sovereignty of each country, noninterference in internal affairs and comradely mutual aid.

Ideological unity and political cohesion have become established among the fraternal countries in the community. The now traditional Crimea meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of socialist countries' fraternal parties and governments have acquired great significance. "The Crimea meetings," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out, "show convincingly that implementation of the creative plans outlined by the fraternal countries' communist and workers party congresses is accompanied by an expansion of the socialist states' links in all major areas of social life--politics, economics and ideology. The accords reached in the Crimea give fresh impetus to the coordination of actions in the immediate and longer-term future."

As the progressive international public unanimously noted, discussions on such topical international questions as disarmament, strengthening the detente policy and the states' and peoples' struggle to protect their independence and freedom was of particularly important significance during the meetings. The dangerous nature of the Chinese leaders' connivance with aggressive imperialist circles was noted and Peking's great-power provocations against Socialist Vietnam were resolutely condemned.

During the Crimea meeting accord was also reached on the organic coordination of long-term programs drawn up by the fraternal countries for production specialization and cooperation right up to 1990, taking into account the long-term targeted programs approved by the 32d CEMA session.

As is known, this session, in Bucharest, adopted the important decision to admit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to CEMA. This demonstrated the great role played by the fraternal people of Vietnam in the socialist community and also the further cohesion of the countries of world socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Today CEMA has truly become an intercontinental organization, whose members include Mongolia, Cuba and now Vietnam as well as the socialist countries of Europe. Yugoslavia participates in CEMA's work. Representatives from the DPRK, Angola, Laos and Ethiopia attended the 32d session as observers.

As a result of the session's approval of the targeted programs another step was taken in implementing CEMA's comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. During the current 5-year plan the fraternal countries are showing high national economic indicators. Their national income in 1977 increased by 12 percent compared with 1975, industrial output increased by 12.4 percent and total foreign trade increased by 24 percent. Comparison of the CEMA countries' indicators with capitalist countries' indicators testify that, whereas in 1977 the volume of industrial production in the West increased by 7 percent, in the CEMA countries it increased by 32 percent! The socialist countries' share of world industrial production is constantly increasing and today comprises one-third.

Socialist internationalism has again proved itself remarkable in the outstanding successes in joint space research and exploitation, during the implementation of the Intercosmos program and in recent flights by international crews from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR--successes applauded by all mankind.

In the political sphere the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee sets a clear example of fruitful cooperation. The Central Committee report to the 25th CPSU Congress stressed: "The significance of the initiatives undertaken in recent years by our Political Consultative Committee is obvious to everybody. Many of them have formed the basis of the decisions of major international forums or are expressed in a number of important bilateral interstate enactments."

The recent Political Consultative Committee conference, which advanced new initiatives and practical proposals for strengthening world peace, international cooperation and peoples' friendship, made an important contribution. It reflected once again the socialist countries' class approach to key present-day problems and their internationalism and solidarity with the peoples just struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

The recent friendly visit to Ronania by a CPSU delegation led by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, was also devoted to the socialist states' cohesion. During talks, both countries stressed their determination to act jointly with other Warsaw Pact states and to increase their contribution to detente, security and cooperation among states and to peace in Europe. The CPSU's and RCP's determination to assist in every way in strengthening the unity of the world communist movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces of the present day in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism was also confirmed.

The arrival in our country of a party and government delegation from the heroic Vietnamese people on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary was an important event in the socialist community's life.

Two years ago, after the unification of their homeland, won in a persistent liberation struggle, the fraternal Vietnamese people proclaimed a socialist republic and are now confidently building a new society. Undoubtedly the Moscow visit by the leaders of Socialist Vietnam again demonstrates the force of cohesion and internationalism among our peoples and the entire great socialist community.

The fraternal alliance of socialist countries is marching from one achievement to another, illuminating the path for the peoples toward peace, friendship and social progress.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETING IN HAVANA

LD081501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Havana, 5 November, TASS--The 53d session of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Chemical Industry completed its work here today. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia and also from Yugoslavia, in accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, participated. Representatives of the international Interkhim sectorial organization for cooperation in the sphere of small-scale chemical output and of the international Interkhimvolokno Economic Association for chemical and synthetic fibers and materials also took part in the commission session.

Those taking part in the meeting discussed tasks in the further development of the chemical, microbiological and pulp and paper industry stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 32d CEMA session. Those assembled adopted for guidance and execution the long-term targeted program, approved by the CEMA session, for cooperation in meeting the CEMA countries' economically substantiated requirements for the main types of energy, fuel and raw material for the period up to 1990.

KULIKOV OPENS LECTURE ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

LD071321Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Lenin Readings"]

[Text] On 4 November Lenin readings on the theme "V.I. Lenin on Proletarian Internationalism" were held at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. They were opened with an introductory speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Army General A.L. Gribkov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report entitled "V.I. Lenin on Proletarian Internationalism and the Present Day."

Generals and officers of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armies took part in the discussion of the report.

BBC TV INTERVIEWS GEORGIY ARBATOV ON DETENTE, SALT

LD081142Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2230 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Institute of the United States and Canada, conducted by Denis Tuohy in Moscow and carried on the "Tonight" program--recorded: date not specified, Arbatov speaking in English]

[Text] [Question] The Soviet commitment to detente has been criticized from time to time as a short-term measure, as a temporary tactic. Is it, in your view, genuine long-term policy which we can expect to see continuing over the years?

[Answer] I am sure you can, and really this represents the major national interest, and our party and the government has been committed to it for a long time.

[Question] What are the prospects for a new SALT agreement?

[Answer] They have improved recently. So this gives grounds to be optimistic. But at the same time I have to be cautious because of all the experience we got in recent years, because we have already had some instances on which SALT looked so close and then it did not materialize. So it remains to be seen, although I repeat that there were positive developments in last months.

[Question] There has been much concern in the West about the presence of foreign troops in Africa, particularly the Cuban troops. Can you understand why people in the West see their presence as an obstacle to detente?

[Answer] The Cuban troops which are in Africa were invited by the governments of African states and so their presence does not violate international law. What really creates such unnecessary difficulties is just what made the governments of Africa to invite Cuban troops--aggression of Somalia, all this situation which was created at the moment of decolonization of Angola. And this really is one of the problems which remain in Africa. There are really ripe and overripe problems to be solved, mainly connected with decolonization. And if you drag on and do not act and, my feeling is that the West has mainly paid lipservice to these problems and did not really act then there are apt to be some explosive situations, and then you have the difficulties and very often then the West tries to push the guilt on somebody else for it.

[Question] In the context of the debate about human rights in the Soviet Union, there have been suggestions that Western countries should boycott the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. How do you react to that?

[Answer] Well, very negative, of course. On the other side, I cannot imagine how these proposals--maybe we should say attempts to blackmail us--could materialize. And I am sure that they will not get wide support.

[Question] On an issue as profound as human rights, can you understand that people beyond your borders have a right to be concerned?

[Answer] You know, we are also concerned about the human rights situation in many countries. I think, in general, this notion was very distorted last year. Human rights is really a very noble, very broad issue. Our revolution was done because of human rights.

And each people has its right to set up priority of what human rights they do want to be fulfilled first, etc. etc. and they do not limit to rights of emigration or something like this. And I think that we have, in general, a very good record in this field and we cannot accept this position of some countries to teach us, you know, and to try to picture themselves as the only guardians of human rights, which gives them even reasons for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

VIKTOROV SAYS USSR OPTIMISTIC ON PEACEFUL FUTURE

ID082350Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 78 ID

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The celebrations of the anniversary of the socialist revolution in Moscow have confirmed the Soviet Union's adherence to the Leninist principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation between nations. For more than 60 years, writes our commentator Viktor Viktorov, the Soviet Union has been waging a consistent and vigorous struggle for peace. It's important both for the present and for the future to have further successes in the policy for easing international tensions. This policy has become the leading trend in international life. (?Great) successes have been made thanks to the tremendous work done by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, by all peaceloving forces.

At present a vast majority of countries admit that there's no sensible alternative to relaxation of tension. Noticeable changes for the better have taken place in Europe. A positive experience has been gained in constructive peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems. But one must express concern about the outlook for a relaxation of tensions. Influential forces in the United States and other NATO countries are doing their utmost to block the development of opositive processes on the international scene. These forces whip up the arms race, they are pressing for the creation of more and more destructive weapons of mass annihilation, including neutron weapons. They are striving to slow down talks with the Soviet Union on reducing military tension. Obviously such a policy cannot serve peace either in Europe or Africa or elsewhere.

The policies of the Peking leaders pose a serious danger to peace. The Chinese leaders refuse to reconcile themselves to the fact that relaxation of tension has taken deep root in Europe, that the peoples of Asia also want peace and tranquillity on their borders. Peking would like to unbalance all that, its purpose is to destabilize the international situation to achieve its great power and hegemonistic aims. In these circumstances the Soviet Union and other socialist countries see their main task in stopping the dangerous and costly arms race. This country will support any measures to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament. The Soviet Union is ready to conclude mutually acceptable agreement on terms of parity naturally. This is shown convincingly by the wide complex of Soviet initiatives and proposals put forward in speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and introduced for discussion in the United Nations.

This country regards the future with optimism. As Leonid Brezhnev said, speaking at a gala reception in the Kremlin for the anniversary of the socialist revolution, despite the designs of the forces of reaction and aggression, peace has not become less durable. Hundreds of millions of people have growing faith in that peace can be achieved, and this faith will keep growing because there's no greater blessing for all the nations than peace.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON DETENTE AT SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

ID081717Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 5 ID

[N. Bragin and I. Sokolov report: "Detente is Essential"]

[Text] Vancouver--The Socialist International congress has begun its work here.

In his speech Willy Brandt, who has been reelected chairman of the Socialist International, touching on the present world situation, noted the need to strengthen and further develop international detente. "The present level of political detente," he said, "will not be kept up unless it is safeguarded and reinforced by effective agreements in the military sphere." Brandt came out in favor of the speediest signing and ratification of a Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement. In his opinion there is now a good opportunity available for reaching a corresponding agreement at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

Noting the significance of the Helsinki conference as "a milestone in European history and no relations between East and West," Brandt said that "respect for the sovereign rights and renunciation of interference in the internal affairs of other states are among the most important fundamental principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference."

The congress noted the positive significance of the exchange of opinions between the parties belonging to the Socialist International and the communist parties of the socialist community countries on current international issues.

UN DELEGATES CALL FOR ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

ID081042Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 8 Nov 78 ID

[Text] New York, November 8, TASS--The demands for compulsory economic sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime are growing more insistent at UNO. Speaking at a meeting of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said that not only African countries but also many international nongovernmental organizations representing broad sections of the population are insisting on the introduction of economic sanctions against South Africa. The assistance given to the racists by certain powers prolongs the life of the racist regime. The World Peace Council, Chandra said, has launched a mass campaign to expose the positions of the USA, Britain and France which prevent the Security Council from taking compulsory economic sanctions that would isolate the Pretoria regime. Romesh Chandra pointed out that the possession of nuclear weapons by South Africa holds a serious danger to the entire world.

Michael Meyerson, secretary of the American Peace Council, stressed that the United States is the main collaborationist that saves the regime of apartheid. Many international corporations, which have their headquarters in the United States, continue actively cooperating with South Africa. Meyerson described as shameful the reception given by official Washington to the leader of the South African racists Ian Smith during his visit to the United States.

K.F. Nyamekye (Ghana) submitted a report on Israel's growing links with the South African racists. Under the economic cooperation agreement concluded between Tel Aviv and Pretoria this year, Israel has assumed the role of a "bridge" by which South African goods are exported to Common Market countries and the United States. Israel also supplied the racists with six warships equipped with missiles, torpedoes and automatic cannons. Helicopters and guard boats are being built in South Africa by Israeli licences.

UNITED STATES

BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS BEHIND WASHINGTON'S MIDEAST MOVES

LD0815311 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 3 ID

[G. Musayelyan article: "The Economic Ins and Outs of Camp David"]

[Text] The more time passes since the Camp David meeting, the clearer are the ins and outs of the American-Israeli-Egyptian separate deal. Today there is every reason for asserting that the "fourth seat" at the conference, disguised by U.S. and other Western press, was occupied not by the mythical "Russian threat," but by the real figure of American business, which is trying at any cost to maintain and extend its positions in the Near East.

The special significance of this region, primarily its oil resources, for the U.S. economy is well known. According to FORTUNE magazine, mouthpiece of big American business, a few months ago the White House even adopted a confidential document--"Resolution 18" in which the President "for the first time formally extended the concept of U.S. vital interests, which now include the main oil producing region, which geographically includes Israel."

This approach is justified by the fact that in recent decades the political situation in the region has changed notably. The growth of the national liberation movement, the formation of young states seeking to implement their own national oil policy, and finally the increase in "black gold" prices by the OPEC countries--all this restricts to some degree the American monopolies' activity in the Near East. The oil octopi are trying to redeem their losses by means of various neocolonialist devices. One such "move" is putting Israel forward in the role of "agent state" to defend American business interests in the region, and imposing a "Pax Americana" on the Arab states.

Any maneuvers and so-called peace initiatives by American diplomacy in the Near East, the Damascus newspaper TISHRIN writes, smack strongly of oil.

Although the imperialist press naturally tries to conceal the operating machinery of such designs behind a screen of secrecy, nonetheless materials can be found in individual Western newspapers and journals giving an adequate impression of the concrete and large-scale nature of these intrigues.

Thus the British journal MIDDLE EAST reports on American imperialist plans in which Tel Aviv, helped by dollars and injections from world Zionism, will play the part of imperialism's Trojan horse and become economic trendsetter in the Near East. The authors of the plan dream of tremendous advantages: reliably guaranteed supplies of Near Eastern oil and a share in its dividends with the oil shaykhs, control of important world sea routes, the creation of gigantic military economic pincers in which Asian and African countries will be caught, incursions into Arab markets by Israeli goods, including weapons, since, as MIDDLE EAST stressed, "the sale abroad of only a single squadron of Kfir aircraft would bring in as much foreign exchange as a whole season's citrus harvest..."

As the concrete steps already taken by American and Israeli business since Camp David show, these designs are beginning to be implemented.

In accordance with the plans of Tel Aviv economists, the first steps in this sphere will be Israeli exports, which will total approximately $10[illegible] million in 1 year. Representatives of certain major Israeli companies have already made the first contacts with Egyptian importers.

They are counting on selling the Egyptians seeds and fertilizers, equipment for irrigation installations and finished goods. The big (Amkor) company intends to export refrigerators and air conditioners to Egypt. Other sectors of Israel's industry are also preparing to storm the Egyptian markets in chemicals, drugs, electronics, plastics, paper, agricultural machinery, tires, canned goods and cigarettes.

The Israeli newspaper DAVAR reported on the role allotment in this economic alliance. In joint enterprises the Israelis will act as administrators and will be involved in selling products, while Egyptians will provide a cheap labor force.

All these plans and the ease of penetrating the Arab market have caused euphoria in Israel. According to LE MONDE, the ruling Likud bloc has expressed the view that "Tel Aviv will replace Beirut as the Near East's top financial center." The chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Economic Commission believes that it is time to plan a near eastern "common market," which would include Egypt, Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza in its first stage.

American and multinational monopolies cannot wait for the moment when they will at last be able to break through the Near East door which has been flung open by Israel. Kuwait's AS-SIYASSAH newspaper recently wrote that since last December these monopolies have elaborated plans worth a total of $6 billion. They are prepared to take part in these projects immediately after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli deal. Senator Jackson went even further: He has proposed a new version of the "Marshall Plan" for the Near East, extending it at first to Egypt and Israel, and later to other Arab countries. "We must make it clearly understood that those who are unwilling to join us, Israel and Egypt will also be deprived of the other advantages of cooperation and mutual assistance," the senator said.

In return, Washington demands of Cairo "mutual relations with Israel such as would cement the peace treaty." In this connection the Washington POST writes that Egypt has agreed in principle to "sell Israel the oil from the Sinai deposits after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that region."

Not the quest for peace, which the Washington "peacemakers" never tire of discussing, but the protection in every way of big business interests--such is the real meaning of all U.S. diplomatic steps in the Arab East.

YEGOROV ANALYZES RESULTS OF U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

LD082211Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: Routine elections, in the course of which one-third of the Senate, the entire House of Representatives, the governors of 36 states and various local government bodies were up for election, were held in the United States on 7 November.

By now reports have been received about the results of the elections in the overwhelming majority of the constituencies. These results show that there have been no fundamental changes in Congress in the balance of power between the two main bourgeois parties--the Democrats and the Republicans.

In the Senate elections, the Democrats secured 15 seats and the Republicans 18; there are two more seats that the Republicans will probably get.

Since the Democratic Party had 43 seats in the upper chamber that were not contested at these elections, in the 96th Senate the party will probably have 58 seats as against the 41 seats that have already been secured for the Republicans. One seat in the upper chamber of Congress is occupied by an "independent" senator.

The Democrats have also maintained control over the House of Representatives, where they won 276 seats and the Republicans obtained 156. The fate of three seats in the House has not yet been determined, as preliminary data show that Democratic Party candidates can count on victory in one more constituency and the Republicans in two.

In the struggle for governorships the Democrats have so far achieved success in 21 states and the Republicans in 14.

Commenting on the election results, local political observers regard certain "losses" by the Democrats as evidence of the electorate's dissatisfaction that the ruling party, whose representative occupies the office of president, proved unable to propose effective measures to resolve such chronic and acute problems as inflation, unemployment and the unbridled arms race.

At the same time, it is noted, the elections did not justify the hopes of the Republican Party, which was attempting to use the voters' dissatisfaction to achieve a sharp change in the balance of power in Congress in its own favor. This was because the Republican candidates did not offer the country's broad masses any substantial alternative to the Democratic administration's course, which is unpopular with the masses.

In the absence of any real difference in the election platforms of the bourgeois politicians of the two parties, millions of Americans in effect boycotted the elections by declining to take part in them. The fact that little over one-third of all the potential voters turned up at the polls on election day is seen here as a sign of profound dissatisfaction among a significant proportion of Americans with the existing order in the country and with the two-party system.

The elections just held have undoubtedly been among the most expensive in U.S. history. According to far from complete data from the Federal Election Commission, Congressional candidates alone spent $150 million on the campaign. Among candidates for the Senate, 16 spend over $1 million each, obtaining most of this money from the monopolies. The record is held by Republican Helms from North Carolina, whose victory at the polls cost him $6.5 million.

The U.S. midterm elections are generally said to be a rehearsal for the presidential elections 2 years later. Observers have noted in this connection the victory of the Republican minority leader in the Senate, Baker; as well as those of the governor of California, Democrat Brown; and the governor of Illinois, Republican Thompson. All of them are regarded as contenders for president in the 1980 elections.

Zorin: 'No Victors'

LD090757Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Now we link you up with Washington and our special correspondent, Valentin Zorin:

Another American election play has ended. The candidates for the U.S. Congress and for the governorships, tired and hoarse from innumerable speeches, have left the political stage. however, applause from the public, for whose benefit this entire act was performed, cannot be heard. What is more, if one continues this comparison, one has to note that the entire play took place with only half the seats filled.

Although today's American papers and the radio and television news broadcasts are filled with counts of the votes received by the candidates of the Democratic and Republic parties in the elections, the main result of the elections, in my view, is that millions of American voters did not wish to use their voting right and did not turn up at their polling stations. One cannot imagine a more eloquent demonstration of the Americans' distrust in the election promises of the competitors for high offices from both bourgeois parties. It is not the first year that working Americans are being promised an end to inflation and the continuous rise in the prices of food products and necessities, and that jobs will be given to those deprived of the right to work. But these promises remain just that, irrespective of who is lording it in Washington, the Democrats or the Republicans. And here is the result: 6 out of every 10 voters have boycotted the current elections. These results show that this time there were actually no victors. Both bourgeois parties have essentially suffered a defeat.

SEN CRANSTON URGES CONCLUSION OF NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD071208Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 7, TASS--Deputy leader of the Democratic majority of the U.S. Senate A. Cranston delcared in support of the new Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation. Speaking in Los Angeles he said that conclusion of this agreement is absolutely necessary.

A. Cranston called for ratification by the Senate of the strategic arms limitation agreement when it is concluded.

TENG HSIAO-PING: TAIWAN 'PROBLEM MUST BE SOLVED'

OW072145Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Continuously Concede Positions"]

[Excerpts] According to UPI dispatches from Tokyo, in answering reporters' questions, Teng Hsiao-ping said that there were currently two Chinas. He said: We think this problem must be solved. It must be solved in 10 or 100 years. If we still cannot solve it in 100 years, we will surely solve it in 1,000 years.

Imperialists have long ceased taking seriously the Peking leaders' bellicose rhetoric on liberating Taiwan. They are convinced that the Peking Leaders' tough talk on liberating Taiwan is only a trick aimed at pacifying domestic public opinion.

In fact, in the early 1970's, China's leaders, catering to the wishes of the United States, agreed to set up liaison offices in Peking and Washington. As is known, these so-called liaison offices are no different from ordinary embassies and handle the same kinds of affairs. Peking's agreement to set up a liaison office in Washington was given while Taiwan already had an embassy there. The whole world regarded this concession as a major step toward Peking's recognition of two Chinas. This important step taken by Peking emboldened U.S. imperialism and gave it hope of obtaining even greater concessions from Peking on the Taiwan issue.

Under present conditions, the Chinese leaders [words indistinct] are pretending to look as if they alone, not the United States, hold the key to solving the Taiwan problem, and have said that they are not anxious to solve the Taiwan problem at present.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, told some Japanese military experts: China is not anxious to liberate Taiwan. It is only a small island. Later, Teng Hsiao-ping reiterated this position while talking with U.S. Secretary of State Vance. He said: Taiwan is a small problem. There are more important problems between China and the United States. Now Teng Hsiao-ping has again agreed to liberate Taiwan after 1,000 years.

Using the Soviet threat as a pretense, Peking's rulers have supported the Japan-U.S. security treaty and have advocated the continuation and augmentation of U.S. military involvement in the Pacific and other areas of the world. But everyone knows that the Japan-U.S. security treaty also includes Taiwan in its scope because the primary target of this military treaty is China.

Since China's rulers advocate the continuation of U.S. military involvement, they also ought to agree that U.S. military bases in Taiwan have converted this island into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and that the U.S. has never even thought of giving it up.

In summing up the Chinese leader's policy toward Taiwan, we can say they have regarded the Chinese people's great cause of liberating their own sacred territory of Taiwan as merely a trifling matter. To be more precise, while fawning on U.S. imperialism Peking's leaders are willing to sacrifice this small island. If this is not a betrayal of China's national interests, what is?

ALIYEV WELCOMES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR AT BAKU RECEPTION

LD090927Y Baku BAKINSKIY ROBOCHIY in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 31 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who arrived in Baku while touring the country.

Comrade Aliyev cordially welcomed the guest and told him of the great successes achieved by the republic's working people in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans in all spheres of the economy and culture and of prospects for their development. Azerbaijan's working people, he said, are living under the indelible impression of the ceremony at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presented the homeland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--to the city of Baku. They are determined to honorably fulfill the crucial tasks set by Leonid Ilich in his speech and statements in Baku and fully approve and support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Azerbaijan working people, like all Soviet people, nurture feelings of fraternal love and profound respect toward the Bulgarian people and sincerely rejoice at their successes in building a new life. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev shared his impressions of his recent visit to Bulgaria, his cordial meetings with its working people and his talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other leaders of that fraternal country's Communist Party and government. He noted the great significance of the successfully and comprehensively developing relations between the CPSU and the BCP and the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria for further strengthening the socialist community.

G.A. Aliyev wished the fraternal Bulgarian people success in building a developed socialist society, happiness and prosperity.

Dimitur Zhulev, after expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended to him in Azerbaijan, told of the great impression made on him by his trip around the USSR and his acquaintance with its working people's wonderful successes in communist building. Soviet people, he said, are in an excellent mood and are implementing with tremendous enthusiasm the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The ambassador noted particularly that great work was being done to fulfill the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his program speech in Baku everywhere he had visited.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is eternal and inviolable, the ambassador continued, speaking of the fraternal relations and cooperation which are reinforced with every passing year between the two countries. Powerful new impetus has been imparted to the further rapprochement between the Communist Parties and peoples of Bulgaria and the USSR by the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov last summer.

D. Zhulev presented G.A. Aliyev with Todor Zhivkov's autographed selected works.

K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan foreign minister; and Milka Kalinova, principal secretary to the Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

GRISHIN, ROMYSLOV GREET BELGRADE LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD031259Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade on 20 October V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, in a telegram to Comrade Dusan Gligorijevic, chairman of Belgrade LCY City Committee, and Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, president of Belgrade City Assembly, say:

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom we congratulate you, the communists and inhabitants of Socialist Yugoslavia's capital, on the 34th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Our cities' combat fellowship in the common struggle against fascism during World War II created a reliable basis for the further development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The communists and working people of Moscow are making their contribution to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. We will continue to do everything necessary to broaden and deepen our ties. On this significant day we wish you, working people of Belgrade, success in implementing the tasks of socialist building.

ARTICLE BY CSSR'S STROUGAL MARKING GREAT OCTOBER CITED

LD062112Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 6, TASS--The Great October Socialist Revolution "played a fundamental role in the gaining of independence by many peoples," writes in the IZVESTIYA member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal.

The opinions of statesmen and public figures of different countries on the significance of the Great October appear on one of the pages in the IZVESTIYA.

The grandiose, truly historical changes that have taken place in the life of our republic and its people, the Czechoslovak premier points out, would have been unthinkable without the generous aid given in the past and at present by the Soviet Union. Thanks to this aid and ever closer cooperation, the Czechoslovak economy and our society are developing dynamically and steadily, with a high degree of stability. [TASS promises more but this has not been forthcoming. In addition, this item did not appear in either the 6 November or 7 November morning edition of IZVESTIYA, which is the sole edition FBIS receives.]

CPSU ECONOMIC DELEGATION RECEIVED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD081513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by O.A. Chukanov, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief, was in the CSSR from 30 October-5 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ to familiarize itself with the CPCZ party leadership's experience in improving and managing the national economy and developing and intensifying foreign economic relations.

The delegation was received by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium J. Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; A. Kapek, first secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee; and J. Lenart, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee.

YUGOSLAV ENVOY SMOLE RECEIVES ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

LD071415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--J. Smole, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, was presented with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples in the Kremlin on 4 November.

I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who presented the order, noted that the high USSR award has been conferred on J. Smole for his active participation in developing comprehensive cooperation and strengthening friendship between the USSR and Yugoslavia. He warmly congratulated the ambassador and wished him new successes in his activity.

J. Smole expressed sincere gratitude for the high award and good wishes.

M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials attended the presentation.

BRIEFS

POLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY IN KIEV--A soiree was held today in Kiev to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the restitution of Poland's independence. Skachko, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, opened the soiree. A report was delivered by Doctor in Historical Sciences Professor Kalinichenko, board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. The meeting was also addressed by Kalinowski, consul of the Polish Consulate General in Kiev. The friendship soiree participants were shown a documentary, "Among Friends," on a visit paid by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Poland. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU]

SPANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD081905Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1113 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 November--A cultural delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], headed by Rafael Ballesteros, member of the PSOE Executive Committee and deputy in the Spanish Parliament, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 28 October-8 November. The PSOE familiarized themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with CPSU policies in the sphere of culture, visiting Kiev and Yerevan as well as Moscow. The delegation was received at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the USSR Ministry of Culture, at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and in creative unions. The guests had talks in the International Department and Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee on various matters pertaining to the home, foreign and cultural policies of the CPSU. The PSOE delegation took part in festivities marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The PSOE representatives met with a cordial and friendly welcome everywhere. They had warm words for the hospitality extended to them. They gave a true evaluation of the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed towards progress in strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. The guests from Spain noted the achievements of the USSR in social and cultural development and the concern shown by the CPSU for raising the prosperity and cultural standards of the Soviet people. The desire of both parties to continue developing contacts between the CPSU and the PSOE and also to promote the mutually advantageous development of all-round relations between the USSR and Spain was expressed during the meetings and talks.

BBC PROGRAM CITED ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD071900Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London--Aleksandr Shalnev, TASS correspondent, reports: Circumventing the UN resolutions, Western powers continue to deliver arms to the Republic of South Africa. A special program shown yesterday by the BBC, has uncovered new facts about the military cooperation between the West and the Pretoria regime. As the authors of the broadcast have established, some 40,000 artillery shells, radar equipment, artillery weapons and other military equipment were delivered to the Republic of South Africa last year. These illegal deliveries were made by the U.S. company Space Research Corporation. Britain, too, had a hand in them. The deliveries were made through Antigua, a state in the Carribean "associated with Britain." Inasmuch as London is in charge of Antigua's foreign policy and defense affairs, it is difficult to assume that the British authorities were unaware that this island state was used as a transfer base for trade with the Republic of South Africa. In this connection, the author of the television broadcast quotes a letter sent to the Antiguan prime minister by a highly placed British diplomat. The letter contains assurances that, should the United Nations try to get the space research machinations on the island investigated, Britain would oppose such investigation. This is not the only proof of Britain's participation in arms deliveries to South Africa. One of the vessels used to transport arms from Antigua to the Republic of South Africa belonged to the South African steamship company Safmarine, a third of whose shares are controlled by the British company British and Commonwealth Shipping Company. The program also mentions that a Spanish vessel discovered to carry several thousand rifles, also destined for South Africa, was detained in the British port of Rochester. It was soon released by the British authorities. These exposures again confirm the hypocrisy of Western powers which pay lip service to the need to put an end to racist regimes in southern Africa and which cooperate with them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT MEETING IN BAGHDAD

'Effective Program' Against Camp David

LD081051Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch under general heading: "Near East Knot"]

[Text] Baghdad, 5 November--The Arab heads of state and government are ending their discussion of the documents submitted for their examination. The basic content of these documents comes down to the fact that all Arab states and peoples reject the Camp David agreement and the talks underway in Washington under the U.S. aegis on the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

Many of those taking part in the summit, in contrast to the representatives of certain conservative Arab regimes, are advocating that Arabs abandon any illusions about the intentions of the United States, Israel and As-Sadat. In addition, through their decisions they have offered the Arab countries and peoples an effective program for closely rallying their ranks in the struggle against the capitulationist agreements at Camp David and in Washington. In his interview, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, head of the delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, stated that his delegation continues to insist that strict sanctions be adopted against the present Egyptian regime and demands that Arab League headquarters be moved from Cairo to another Arab capital.

In a talk with journalists, King Hussyn of Jordan described the work of the pan-Arab summit conference in Baghdad as "very important and serious" and said that it would influence both the present state of affairs and the future of the Arab world. In this connection conference circles are attaching great significance to the accord reached in Baghdad on creating a Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee to normalize relations between Jordan and the PLO and elaborate a program for cooperation in the struggle to restore the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Syrian Information Minister A.I. Ahmad, a member of the Syrian delegation, said in particular in a talk with Soviet journalists:

"We believe that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend of the Arabs. The economic, political and other aid the USSR renders the Arab countries is a vitally important factor in our resistance to Israeli expansionism and represents effective support for our struggle against the establishment of U.S. dominance in the region."

Peace Only Possible Through Geneva

LD081900Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The results of the Arab summit in Baghdad have evoked worldwide comment. Viktor Glazunov comments:

One fact all observers note is that all participants in the Baghdad summit, without exception, have rejected the Camp David agreements between Israel, Egypt and the United States as a deal that cannot bring about peace in the Middle East. The summit, it will be remembered, was attended by all Arab countries but Egypt and also by the Palestine Liberation Organization. Its final communique said a just peace in that region is possible only if Israel troops are withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, if the national rights of Palestinian Arabs are insured and an independent Palestinian state is set up.

The Baghdad summit has reaffirmed the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. Its results make particularly clear Cairo's complete isolation in the Arab world and the incompatibility of the policy of separate deals with Arabs' interests. And if the Egyptian president keeps saying that his policy is right and those who condemn it are wrong, he only resembles that unfortunate officer who insisted that his company got out of step ;while he alone kept step. After Baghdad, Cairo's attempts to pose as a champion of the Arabs' common cause cannot but look ridiculous.

The participants in the Arab summit, in an appeal, called on the Egyptian president not to sign any treaties with Israel, but their appeal remained unheeded. As-Sadat has refused to see a special delegation from the Baghdad summit sent to Cairo. What is more, talks are being resumed in Washington under the auspices of the United States on the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Cairo is boasting good headway in drafting the treaty, and that is not surprising at all since Cairo is preparing to surrender to the Israeli aggressor and sell the interests of other Arab peoples. And the aggressor, of course, willingly accepts this course.

But the Arabs are not pawns in this game. A real settlement in the Middle East is impossible without them or against their legal interests. The results of the Baghdad summit indicate the establishment of a joint Arab front against the deal between the United States, Israel and Egypt. The meeting has rejected separate deals and come out for a comprehensive settlement in that region. Such a settlement can be attained through the Geneva peace conference.

As for the Soviet Union, it has all along supported the Arabs' just cause and continues to do so. It has always favored and still favors a comprehensive Middle East settlement with the participation of all parties concerned.

Arab Reaction to Baghdad Summit

ID081522Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 8 Nov 78 ID

["Important Step"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, November 8, TASS--The Arab summit conference held in the Iraqi capital marked an important step forward in the pooling of efforts of the Arab countries in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the traitorous policy of the Egyptian regime. This was said by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who was leading the delegation of (?this) republic at the Baghdad forum.

Speaking in an interview with the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, he stressed that his delegation to the conference was guided fully by the position of the Yemeni Socialist Party, government and people.

Algiers, November 8, TASS--The decisions taken by the Baghdad summit meeting represent a major success in strengthening the unity of Arab states and in working out the principles of activity by the Arab peoples at the present stage, the news-paper EL MOUDJAHID says. It quotes Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika as saying in an interview that one of the most important things to be said about the summit conference is that all its participants deeply realised the gravity of the danger threatening the Arab peoples. The conference, he said, also showed that in the Arab world there are practically no supporters of Cairo's capitulatory policy.

Damascus, November 8, TASS--The Baghdad summit conference confirmed that the Arabs unanimously reject the capitulatory policy as embodied in the Camp David agreements, says the newspaper AL-BA'TH. It stresses that the participants in the Arab summit forum reaffirmed that they remained committed to the resolutions of the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences which formulated an Arab position of principle in its confrontation with Israel.

PAPER REPORTS SOVIET CONCENTRATIONS ON IRANIAN BORDERS

NC0912007 DOHA QNA in Arabic 1142 GMT 9 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 9 November--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANB' today reports that there have been serious reports that the Soviet Union has massed its troops along the northern borders of Iran. Tabriz is near these borders.

Quoting informed Gulf sources, the paper adds that a U.S. aircraft carrier has moved in the direction of the area to be close to Iran in the present explosive situation.

NABLUS SYMPOSIUM REJECTS CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD0812467 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

["'No' to the Camp David Agreements"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, November 8, TASS--Representatives of over 500 cities and villages in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan assembled in Nablus for a symposium to discuss problems (?relating to) the future of the occupied Arab lands.

The symposium resolved into a meeting condemning the Egyptian-Israel agreements signed at Camp David as agreements detrimental to the interests of the Arab nation and especially to the Arab people of Palestine. The symposium attendees adopted four resolutions condemning the Camp David agreements as ones ignoring the basic legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state. The mayors and elders reaffirmed their support of the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine and supported the positive results of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, which laid a basis for the struggle of the Arab peoples against the capitulatory policy of concessions to Israel's annexionist appetites.

The symposium attendees called for the unity of the entire Palestinian people, wherever they may live, in countering the attempts of the USA, Israel and Egypt to impose on them decisions infringing the rights of the Palestinians.

Then a mass demonstration was held in the city against the Israeli-occupation regime. It was the biggest demonstration held since Israeli troops seized the West Bank in 1967. Speaking at a meeting before 5,000 demonstrators, the mayor of Ramallah, Kerim Halaf, condemned the "settlement" of the Palestine problem which is being considered in Washington. We should say "no" to all plans proposed to us by the Americans, Israel and Egypt, he said. "These plans bring nothing good to us Palestinians". He condemned the Israeli project for so-called administrative autonomy for the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and spoke out against the new program prepared by the Begin government for "thickening" the Israeli settlements in Arab lands.

RIGHTWING FORCES TRYING TO AGGRAVATE LEBANESE SITUATION

LD0082030Y Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Andrey Ostalskiy reports:

The Lebanese right-wing forces are again trying to aggravate the situation in the country. A house, which belonged to the family of the Lebanese army commander General V. Houri, was blown up yesterday in the 'Amshit village, 40 kilometres from Beirut. Vast destructions were inflicted, one of the men of the guards was wounded. The car of Lebanese Parliament Deputy A. Muhaibir was blown up yesterday in the highland township of Baytmiri. The deputy in the recent days has been strongly criticizing the conservative "Lebanese Front" and demanded a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the recent attempt on the life of Foreign and Defense Minister of Lebanon Fu'ad Butrus.

A dangerous provocation was committed yesterday in the Lebanese capital. In the centre of the city unkown persons, who penetrated into the area of location of the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon, fired at a passing-by car. Two persons were killed, one man of Saudi Arabia units was wounded.

Leader of the Lebanese Front Camille Sham'un was in a hurry to make a statement in which he tried to lay responsibility for the incident upon the Syrian contingents of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, which allegedly "deliberately attacked" Saudi Arabian units.

Armed clashes between the inter-Arab peace force units and "Lebanese Front" formations repeatedly took place in the past 24 hours in the areas of the trading centre and in southern suburbs and also in Ar-Rummanah.

Alarming reports are coming in from the south of the country. The newspaper AL-WATAN reports that Israeli Army units have again stepped on the Lebanese territory and hold positions in frontier areas. They are building fortifications. The occupationists disallowed the south Lebanese peasants to leave the place of residence without a special permission.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DELEGATION OF SOVIET PUBLIC

LD081842Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1021 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, 8 November, TASS--Our people are engaged in a persistent struggle for a fair solution of the Cyprus issue, for a united, independent, nonalined and demilitarized Cypriot state. In this struggle we are firmly supported by the Soviet Union, to which we express thanks and great gratitude from the Cypriot people, Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou told a meeting with a delegation of the Soviet public. The delegation is in the country in connection with celebrations marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October and with the staging of days of the Russian Federation in Cyprus. The head of the Cypriot state congratulated the government and people of the Soviet Union on their national holiday and wished them further progress and prosperity. The president gave a high assessment of the state of the ties between the Cypriot and Soviet peoples and expressed the conviction that friendly Cypriot-Soviet relations will continue to expand and deepen.

GREEK CP CONDEMNS CHINESE POLICIES IN REGION

LD081455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Athens, 5 November, TASS--The Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Central Committee has held a special session here which adopted a resolution on "military-political rapprochement between the United States and China and the tasks of the struggle for peace and progress." The 10th KKE Congress last May expressed anxiety at the Chinese leadership's policy, the decision states. In the period since that congress relations between the United States, NATO and the present Chinese leadership have entered a qualitatively new phase, based on struggle against the cause of peace and disarmament. U.S.-Chinese rapprochement is now assuming the nature of military-political cooperation aimed at creating a joint "Peking-U.S. imperialism-NATO" front directed against detente and peace and against socialism and the peoples' struggle for national independence and progress.

The Peking leaders officially proclaim the Soviet Union "enemy No 1" and are galvanizing their hostile actions against the other socialist countries and against the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, who are implementing revolutionary transformations; they are raising their hands against the heroic people of Vietnam, and they give all-round support to Pinochet's reactionary regime. The Chinese leadership's overtures in the Balkans, the decision points out, are indissolubly linked with NATO's aims and plans and the attempts by the aggressive bloc to reinforce its positions in that region and in the Eastern Mediterranean. This policy contradicts the Balkan peoples' interests and is fraught with dangerous consequences for this region and the whole world. The interests of international peace and our own national interests require the resolute condemnation of Peking's political line in mounting an overtly hostile campaign against peace and social progress, the KKE points out.

TURKISH PREMIER'S REMARKS ON SECURITY, TIES WITH USSR

LD052146Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, November 5, TASS--Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit has stated that the main principle of ensuring national security is not through intensification of the country's links with military blocs, but through consolidation of its friendly relations with neighboring states. He emphasised that Turkey intended, as before, to promote the cause of relaxation of international tension and categorically turned down any manifestations of the policy of the "cold war" time. Speaking at an extraordinary congress of the ruling People's Republican Party, held here, Bulent Ecevit noted with satisfaction that significant steps had recently been made in consolidation of Turkey's friendly relations with socialist countries, including with the Soviet Union.

CUBA WILL FIGHT WITH ANGOLANS IF SOUTH AFRICA ATTACKS

LD081955Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 8, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmeirca has expressed support for the efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, aimed at strengthening the country's defensive capacity for repelling a planned attack of South African racists.

Speaking at a press conference here, he has said that bilateral cooperation between Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola incorporates defence of Angola's territorial integrity. If Angola's frontiers are violated and the country falls victim to aggression, the minister said, we shall fight together with the Angolan people.

SWAPO URGES NAMIBIANS TO BOYCOTT 'ELECTIONS'

LD090727Y Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 9, TASS--The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) leading the liberation struggle of the Namibian people has called on the country's population to boycott the "elections" scheduled by the South African occupiers for December 4.

The farce of "elections" has been conceived by the Pretoria rulers for the creation of a puppet regime in Namibia and preservation of the rule of the Western monopolies plundering that country's natural resources. In order to ensure a "victory" for its placemen, the occupiers are sending to Namibia new army and police units and arresting SWAPO supporters.

NKOMO 'ONLY AFRICAN CAPABLE OF SOLVING RHODESIAN PROBLEM'

LD081509 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 November 1978 carries on page 14 a 3,000-word article written specially for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik, entitled "Rhodesia: Death Agony of a 'White Paradise'." Kulik reviews the political situation in Rhodesia following the "internal settlement" against the background of the accelerating exodus of whites from the country and the inability of Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau to secure a cease-fire.

Kulik points out that the increasing cost of propping up the "white paradise," including the great expense of hiring mercenaries, is speeding the economic collapse of Rhodesia. He cites "pessimistic" forecasts that Smith will only last in power to the end of the year when "the start of the rainy season" will bring a "wide-scale civil war and the complete disintegration of the economy."

Kulik observes that the "collaborationists"--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--have no hope of retaining power in the country and that the authority of the Patriotic Front is growing. He observes that "in connection with the failure of the 'internal settlement' it has become clear that Nkomo is the only African leader capable of solving the Rhodesian problem."

He also points out that Nkomo rejected Smith's proposal that he break with Robert Mugabe--Nkomo's ally in the Patriotic Front, who is considered "too leftwing" by the West--in return for replacing Muzorea, Sithole and Chirau, after he heard that Smith would not after all proclaim "independence" on 31 December but would instead declare "martial law on a regional basis and unleash a wave of repression against the Patriotic Front."

WESTERN MILITARY SALES TO S. AFRICA, RHODESIA DENOUNCED

LD081128Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 8, TASS--The United States and its NATO allies have been consistently building up the military potential of the South African racist regime. The emphasis lately has been on the equipment of the South African Air Force.

According to press reports, South Africa received recently, through the West German Bundeswehr, 56 American supersonic (?F-104) Star Fighters.

Earlier, Pretoria was supplied with 16 transport planes of the L-100 type which were used for flying army units during the suppression of anti-racist demonstrations in Soweto and for air-lifting operations during the intervention in Angola and punitive operations in Namibia. Several dozens other American planes of the Cessna-185 Skywagon type enable the South African Army, as was admitted by the magazine PARATUS, the official organ of the South African Armed Forces, to keep adjacent districts under their control.

Thus, the NATO countries have brought up the numerical strength of the (?air forces) of their loyal ally in the south of Africa to over 600 combat planes, including American Star Fighters, French Mirages and Italian Aermacchi. All this aggressive potential is spearheaded against progressive states and national liberation movements in the region.

The military equipment supplies by the West is also issued to arm the illegal Salisbury regime. Thus, 20 Italian [word indistinct] transport planes were bought by the South African Defence Ministry and then flown to neighbouring Rhodesia where they are used against Zimbabwe patriots and for raids against Zambia and Mozambique.

ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY COMBATS WESTERN DISINFORMATION

LD061329Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Shtykanov interview with Tesfayye Habte-Yimer, general director of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY: "Against Misinformation"]

[Text] Yu. Shtykanov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Addis Ababa, has interviewed Tesfayye Habte-Yimer, general director of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY [ENA], who spoke about the agency's work, its formation and liberation from the influence of Western news agencies that are seeking to foist deliberately unobjective information on developing countries and are trying to shape the public opinion in those states in a bourgeois spirit.

Previously, ENA mainly reported palace news concerning the life of the emperor and his feudal retainers, the general director said. Up until the revolution, the agency depended on Western news agencies--REUTER, AFP and AP--which openly conducted imperialist propaganda and thereby harmed both Africa as a whole and Ethiopia in particular.

Western agencies deliberately distorted the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They presented reactionaries and imperialists, who are the enemies of peace and the peoples' freedom and independence, as "progressive" and "peace-loving." REUTER, AFP, AP and other agencies glorify the world of capitalism and extol its imaginary values in the hope of keeping the African peoples ignorant about the socialist community countries.

With regard to the Ethiopian people's revolution, which was a sharp turning point in the history of our people and opened their path to progress, Western news agencies have taken a stand of open hatred and enmity. They have ignored the revolution's successes and have written about Ethiopia's imagined weaknesses and failures. Some people still hope that the development of events in the country can thereby be reversed. But these are vain hopes.

Everyone knows that the Ethiopian revolution proclaimed as its aims the achievement of freedom, justice and equality and the struggle for peace, socialism and democracy. Ethiopia's masses have been granted all rights. Previously, they did not have them. But now Western news agencies, neither seeing nor wishing to see anything, allege that "human rights" are being violated in our country. What they call "human rights" are the rights of a small handful of feudal lords whose privileges were a survival of a feudal-bourgeois society. We are resolutely struggling against fabrications of this sort. And here we find help and support from the news agencies of those countries disseminating authentic news. For us these are, above all, the Soviet Union's TASS, the GDR's ADN, Cuba's PRENSA LATINA and others. Thanks to these fraternal agencies the whole world learns the truth about events in Africa and the Ethiopian revolution. In 1976 we concluded a cooperation agreement with TASS. Then we signed a similar agreement with ADN. In the very near future ENA proposes concluding an agreement with PRENSA LATINA and the news agencies of other socialist countries.

ENA is waging a resolute struggle against all sources of misinformation. Peking's leaders have taken an extremely negative stand on the Ethiopian revolution. They are hostile toward the Ethiopian people's struggle for freedom and independence and for the preservation of Ethiopia's unity and territorial integrity. Peking is forming a bloc with Ethiopia's internal and external enemies. Today, Tesfayye Habte-Jimer said in conclusion, ENA has become truly national and revolutionary. It has become a source of objective information on the Ethiopian revolution and the most important international events...

ANGOLANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES

LD091218Y Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 9, TASS (TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus)--

Mass demonstrations and rallies were held in Angola's major cities. Their participants declared determination to give a rebuff to the intrigues of world imperialism, which is preparing a fresh armed aggression against the republic. The people of Angola, which will mark the third anniversary of its independence on November 11, will answer the subversive plans of its enemies with rallying even closer around the MPLA-Workers' Party and enhancing vigilance.

According to reports reaching here, South African military are preparing an invasion of Angola and sending to the Angolan-Namibian border additional contingents of troops and military equipment, including tanks and aircraft. Naval ships of the South African Republic are permanently plying off Angola's southern coasts, its aircraft are systematically flying over Angola's territory. Populated localities in the south of the country are being shelled.

Almost daily, army units of the South African Republic and cut-throats of the counterrevolutionary UNITA grouping trained by CIA agents are making gangster raids from Namibia's territory on the border areas. They are equipped with arms, which were supplied to them by NATO and Israel.

INDOCHINA

TEXT OF 8 NOV SOVIET TV INTERVIEW WITH PHAM VAN DONG

OW0817llY Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Nov (VNA)--The Soviet Central Television station tonight transmitted an interview with Premier Pham Van Dong, reports VNA's special correspondent from Moscow. Follows the questions and answers:

Question: In this historic visit, the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the party and government delegation of the USSR signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. What is, Comrade Premier, the aim and significance of the signing of this treaty?

Answer: As everybody knows, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's foreign policy is a policy of peace, friendship and broad international cooperation. Being a socialist country, we work for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation in all fields with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This policy aims to serve our national construction and the defence of our people's peaceful labour and happy life after 30 years of war.

This is also the fundamental spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev rightly put it, "The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation aims at serving the peaceful and creative labour of the peoples of our two countries, the interests of building socialism and communism in our two countries.

Comrade Le Duan pointed out that the signing of this treaty "marks a new stage in the militant solidarity and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

The Vietnamese people welcome this momentous event with boundless joy. The peoples of socialist countries and progressive opinion everywhere have warmly acclaimed the positive significance of the treaty.

Life will show that the treaty effectively serves the cause of peace, friendship and international cooperation, in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and meeting the desire of peace-loving people throughout the world.

Question: The official friendship visit to the Soviet Union of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a vivid manifestation of the warm friendship between the peoples of two fraternal, socialist countries. What do you think, Comrade Premier, of this relationship?

Answer: The current official friendship visit of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Soviet Union is a vivid manifestation of the warm friendship between the peoples of two fraternal, socialist countries. This is an exemplary and pure relationship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, consolidated and unceasingly developing through the struggle of our two peoples for their common ideal--socialism and communism. For almost 50 years now, following the path of the October Revolution, and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, founded, organised and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have successfully carried out the August revolution, established the first worker-and-peasant state in Southeast Asia, successively defeated the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, opening an era of independence, unity, and socialism for their beloved motherland.

At the same time, the Vietnamese people have always done their best to contribute to the world people's revolutionary cause. We Vietnamese people are well aware that each step forward and each stage of victory has been linked with the great achievements and glorious feats of the Soviet Union over the past 61 years and is closely associated with the growth of the world revolutionary forces.

Question: After this official friendship visit, the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam attended celebrations of the 61st anniversary of the great October revolution. What do you think, Comrade Premier, of this great festival?

Answer: The October Revolution is a great festival of the fraternal nationalities in the Great family of the Soviet Union, and a great festival of progressive mankind. Realities of the process of revolutionary development of the world have brought out the dimensions and the deep and far-reaching facts as well as the creative power of the immortal thoughts leading to the October Revolution.

Our delegation is very elated at visiting the land of the October Revolution, and of the (?talented) Lenin, at sharing the fraternal Soviet people's pride on this jubilant day. How happy we are to see the glorious achievements recorded by the Soviet people in all fields aimed at successfully fulfilling the Tenth Five-Year Plan, a plan underscoring effectiveness and quality. We also rejoice at learning of the safe return of Comrades Cosmonauts V. Kovalenok and A.I. Ivanchenkov to the land of the Great October Revolution.

On behalf of the Vietnamese party and government delegation, I take this opportunity to warmly wish the entire fraternal people of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, many more glorious achievements in carrying out the resolution of the CPSU's 25th Congress, making new and bigger strides on the road to communism and forever holding high the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, thus making great contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Thank you, dear listeners.

Moscow Domestic Version

LD082112Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese people are profoundly aware that their every step forward, their every victory along this road are inseparably linked with the great accomplishments and brilliant exploits of the Soviet people, and also with the growth of the might of the revolutionary forces of the world, said Pham Van Dong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. A talk with him was shown today by Soviet Central Television.

Vietnam's foreign policy, Pham Van Dong stressed, is a policy of peace, friendship and broad international cooperation. Being a socialist country, Vietnam comprehensively strengthens the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. This policy serves the cause of peaceful construction, defense of peaceful labor and happy life of the Vietnamese people.

In this lies the main significance of the USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. In describing this treaty, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev quite rightly said that it will serve the interests of the peaceful, constructive labor of our peoples and the interests of the construction of socialism and communism in our countries. Comrade Le Duan has stressed that the treaty marks a new stage in strengthening the combat solidarity and indissoluble friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Vietnamese people enthusiastically welcome this important event. The peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive world public also warmly greet the conclusion of the treaty, said Pham Van Dong. Ever more convincingly life shows that the treaty effectively serves the cause of peace, friendship and international cooperation, meets the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, promotes consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and accords with the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

Pham Van Dong said that the official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party and government delegation demonstrates the close friendship binding the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. These exemplary relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are steadily developing and consolidating the joint struggle of the peoples of our countries for the common ideals of socialism and communism.

BREZHNEV SEES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION OFF FOR TASHKENT, HOME

LD091102Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the VCP Central Committee and prime minister of the SRV Government, left Moscow today. It had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government.

The streets of Moscow, through which the motorcade passed, were decorated with the state flags of the two fraternal countries and greetings messages in Vietnamese and Russian. Tens of thousands of Muscovites, in the streets and square of the capital, warmly greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and other leaders of the Soviet Union and the SRV. Cheers for the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries and for the CPSU and VCP were heard.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with state flags of the SRV and the USSR, a guard of honor of the three armed forces--infantrymen, airmen and sailors--was formed. The commander of the honor guard reported to Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. The national anthems of the SRV and the USSR were played. Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The solemn ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolyaevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cordially and fraternally bade farewell to Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and the other members of the party-government delegation of the SRV at the steps of the aircraft.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the working people of Moscow and Vietnamese students studying in Moscow colleges. Pioneers brought flowers to the members of the delegation.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0818 GMT on 9 November adds that "the party and government delegation of the SRV will stop over in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan."]

PRAVDA CITES MEDIA ACCLAIM OF USSR-SRV TREATY

LD081605Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Report "based on 4 November correspondent V. Skvortsov and TASS reports": "Important Contribution to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks held in Moscow are a focus of international public and press attention. Press organs are reporting in prominent positions the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese documents and publishing in full or in detailed summary the speeches exchanged in the Kremlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee. The mass information media are stressing the exceptional signaficance of the documents signed for consolidating the true comradeship which unites the fraternal socialist countries, for consolidating their international positions and for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

"An event of great significance has aroused tremendous joy and great enthusaism among our entire people," the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN writes today in an editorialdevoted to the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. This treaty marks a new development in the relations between the fraternal parties and peoples.

Solidarity with the Soviet Union, NHAN DAN writes, has always been the fundamental and principled policy of our party and state.

The treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR is the culmination of the development of all-round relations between our two fraternal countries. It enhances the two countries' might and contributes to the socialist community's further consolidation.

The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union NHAN DAN concludes, is a source of tremendous inspiration for our party and all our people. Rallying around the party, our people will implement this treaty and unswervingly strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The all-round consolidation of friendship between the USSR and the SRV based on common interests and aims and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism accords not only with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples but also with the interests of all peoples struggling for independent development and social progress, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes.

L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV are a convincing and specific new manifestation of the internationalism and solidarity of the socialist community countries, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. For Soviet communists, solidarity with heroic revolutionary Vietnam is a call of their hearts and minds. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on the commonality of interests and aims, on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninsim and socialist internationalism.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has been concluded between equal, independent, peace-loving states. Nowhere in this document does one side dictate its will to the other, nor are the interests of any third country affected.

Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev, the Washington POST notes, has stated that the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation will not please those who dislike USSR-SRV friendship and who are gambling on fueling tension and dividing the socialist countries. But the treaty has already become a political reality, and they will have to take it into account.

Speaking in Moscow, where the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation had just been signed, L. I. Brezhnev stated that it is a document of great and, in the full sense of the word, historic importance designed to make the friendship between the two socialist countries even firmer and deeper, France's L'AURORE writes.

VARIATIONS TO PHAM VAN DONG'S MOSCOW PLANT SPEECH

The following variations to the item entitled "Pham Van Dong Praises USSR-SRV Relations at Moscow Plant," published in the 8 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page L 1, were supplied from a TASS-attributed report on the speech on page 3 of the 5 November 1978 MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA under heading "Fraternal Friendship and Proletarian Solidarity":

Page L 1, first paragraph, last line MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads ... our revolutionary cause. In a few hours these words will be heard in Vietnam. They will undoubtedly serve as a powerful stimulus to our people in their progress along the path of building a socialist society in Vietnam.

First of all allow me on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and Vietnamese Government delegation to thank you again, dear comrades and friends, plant representatives and representatives of the glorious Soviet working class and working people of the heroic city of Moscow, for the cordial and ceremonial reception given to our delegation. Allow me to thank the plant leaders for the opportunity given us to meet in an exceptionally warm, fraternal atmosphere with representatives of the plant collective, which is enthusiastically fighting to insure that the Ordzhonikidze plant is always worthy of its lofty title--an enterprise of communist labor.

Our party and...picking up paragraph two line one and supplying additional passage;

Paragraph six, penultimate line MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads...and cordial greetings.

This year, the October Socialist Revolution is 61 years old, the same age as the history of relations between our countries' peoples. Indeed, immediately after the...picking up paragraph seven, line one and supplying additional passage;

Paragraph seven, line three MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads...of Great October.

In almost 50 years the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the VCP, created, organized and tempered by Ho Chi Minh, have accomplished the victorious August revolution, won a victory over French colonialists, taken the first steps in building socialism in the northern part of the country and inflicted defeat on the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its puppets. Today, the Vietnamese...picking up same line and supplying additional passage;

Page L 2, paragraph one, last line MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads...of our revolution. The revolutionary cause of the world's peoples has never before had such fine prospects as today. The world situation for the people's revolutionary struggle is shaping up very favorably. The forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace are marching forward, achieving tremendous victories and condemning imperialism and colonialism to increasingly profound and general crisis. Striving to hinder this development of events, imperialism and the forces of international reaction are proceeding to plot and to form a sordid bloc in order to undermine the world revolutionary movement, socialism, national liberation and world peace.

The struggle between forces of revolution and counterrevolution, in which the "who-whom" question is being decided, will be even more acute and fierce. But thanks to militant solidarity, the world's peoples possess sufficient potential to frustrate all the dark designs of any reactionary blocs and to achieve new and even greater victories in defending peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

There is no doubt that in this favorable situation the struggle of the peoples of nonalined countries--the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America--against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for strengthening national independence, in defense of their sovereignty and their right to control their own natural wealth and to establish new world economic relations free of exploitation and oppression, and also the struggle of Southeast Asia's peoples for peace, stability and prosperity will win new and even greater victories.

Since the great...picking up paragraph three, omitting paragraph two and supplying additional passage.

JAPAN BEING DRAWN INTO PENTAGON'S ASIAN STRATEGY

LD082335Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, has arrived in Japan on a 3-day visit to hold talks with leaders of the Japanese Government on strengthening the two countries' military alliance. In particular, AKAHATA notes, Washington intends to assign wider functions to the Japanese Navy in the Western Pacific. Japan's democratic public regards Brown's visit to Japan with alarm, justly fearing that it will lead to further involving the country in the Pentagon's strategy in Asia and the Pacific and will increase Japan's dependence upon the political plans of the United States.

TOKYO PAPER NOTES FORMATION OF U.S.-ROK MILITARY COMMAND

LD071318Y Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 7, TASS--A ceremony to announce formation of the U.S.-South Korean Joint Military Command was held at the U.S. base in Seoul. Besides the U.S. command, South Korean generals will now participate in commanding military operations in South Korea, writes the newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN. So military cooperation between the United States and South Korea is entering a new stage, the newspaper stresses.

The significance of the new step toward escalation of tension in the Korean Peninsula and in the entire Far East is confirmed by the presence at the ceremony of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown who arrived in Seoul yesterday and of the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui.

At a meeting with the South Korean defence minister yesterday, Harold Brown promised to the Seoul regime that the United States will step up aid to the puppet army and that war production will be further increased.

RESIDENTS IN NORTHERN OKINAWA PROTEST U.S. EXERCISES

LD090735Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 9, TASS--Live shells were fired by American Marines today at the Camp Hansen range in the north of Okinawa. The military exercises, the fifth this year, are being held to test fire support for landing troops and their advance inland. 155 millimeter-howitzers are firing directly over Prefectural Highway Number 104.

In protest against the latest exercises by United States Armed Forces at Camp Hansen, local residents held a mass meeting next to the range.

TASS REPORTS INDEPENDENCE OF DOMINICA

LD032146Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--Dominica becomes an independent state today. This small country is situated on the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean.

Dominica was Britain's colony for over two centuries. In 1967, the British Government had to grant it the status of an "associated state" and though in the same year a constitution was adopted which granted to the people of Dominica the right to "partial self-government", this meant little to the people. It should also be noted that questions of foreign policy and defence remained in the competence of London, so it is clear how meager that "partial self-government" was.

Dominica has grim heritage from the colonial past. It inherited a lopsided economy oriented at exporting bananas, citrus fruits and coconut oil. It shows a chronic deficit of the balance of payments. It inherited complete dependence on British, U.S. and Canadian monopolies. The country faces acute problems in the sphere of education and health services.

Independent Dominica sees the way to solving complex problems in development of cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of the non-aligned movement. A member of Dominica's Government C. Oliver, said this, specifically, to a correspondent of the Cuban magazine PRISMA LATINO AMERICANO.

The USSR Government recognized Dominica as an independent and sovereign state and expressed the readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it. In a message sent to Prime Minister Patrick John, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin wished to the people of independent Dominica progress and prosperity along the road of independent development.

Kosygin Greetings

LD081247Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Text] To his excellency Mr Patrick R. John, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica:

On the occasion of the proclamation of your country's independence, Mr Prime Minister, accept sincere congratulations and wishes to the people of the Commonwealth of Dominica on the path of independent development.

The Soviet Government, invariably following its policy based on the principles of peoples' equality and self-determination and supporting the development of friendship and cooperation among all countries, hereby announces its recognition of the Commonwealth of Dominica as an independent and sovereign state and expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

[Signed] A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

REVOLUTION'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR WORLD SOCIALISM VIEWED

LD0817317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 pp 4, 5 LD

[Prof V. Zagladin article: "Revolutionary Era of October"]

[Text] When Marxist revolutionary teaching first appeared, bourgeois politicians and ideologists attempted to ignore it. That did not work. Then they attempted to ban it. That failed. Attempts by the bourgeoisie and subsequently by revisionist and opportunist elements in the workers movement to misrepresent the nature of Marxism and thereby discredit it in the eyes of the working class were equally unsuccessful. In our times bourgeois and also revisionist ideologists, faced with the triumph of Marxist-Leninist reaching, frequently "agree" to recognize its worth but ... only with respect to times long ago. As far as today is concerned they say that Marxism-Leninism is hopelessly out of date and should be consigned to the archives....

Something similar is taking place with the appraisal of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At first, in the immediate postrevolutionary years, our enemies attempted to ignore it or declare it "illegitimate." That did not work. Then they attempted to maintain that, whereas October had given "something" to our country, for other countries the method of October--the revolutionary transformation of society--is "decidedly unsuitable." These arguments have been refuted by history itself, since one-third of mankind has embarked on the path of October.... Today there are more "new refrains." Our enemies recognize the historic significance of October, but only in the past. But now new times have arrived, when revolutions are supposedly outmoded and have been replaced by a peaceful, smooth and harmless (to capital) evolution, and when the reconciliation of two opposed social systems is on the agenda.

In fact all these insidious fabrications reflect merely the helplessness of the imperialist bourgeoisie and its ideological supporters and allies in the face of the inexorable revolutionary process accomplished in acordance with the laws of social development revealed by Marxism-Leninism--a process started by October.

The historic role and significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution is primarily that it made a start on ending private ownership based on the domination of the class-antagonistic system of capitalism. At the same time it heralded the arrival of the new social system of socialism. Our revolution, V.I. Lenin said, began "an unprecedentedly difficult but nevertheless great, universally great, and truly liberating cause."

Many socialist revolutions have already been accomplished since October, and there will be even more, until socialism is victorious throughout the planet. But October's achievement and role are unique, since our revolution was the first that revealed to mankind, in the words of Karl Marx, the path to its true history.

October was the beginning of true history, the beginning of the world's communist rebirth. The path traveled by our people in over six decades has proved that socialism insures working people social equality, confidence in the future and a steady rise in material and cultural living standards. It has shown that socialism is a society created and run by working people in the name of their own well-being. All this is no longer a forecast by Marxists or a prediction by scientists but living, real facts and real gains by the working people of the USSR, the socialist community countries, the international working class and all progressive mankind.

The triumph of Great October began the era of transition from capitalist domination on a worldwide scale to the complete, universal victory of socialism. "The destruction of capitalism and its vestiges and the introduction of the foundations of the communist system," Lenin pointed out, "are the substance of the new era of world history which has now begun."

What came after October?

In 1919 socialism was represented in the world by just the land of the soviets, which occupied 16 percent of the world's territory with 7.8 percent of its population. Soviet Russia produced a negligible portion of world industrial output (about 1 percent).

In 1977 socialism was represented in the world by over a dozen [poltora desyatki] countries. They occupy 26.2 percent of the world's territory, and comprise some 32.5 percent of the world's population. They produce more than 40 percent of world industrial output.

But that is not all. In 1919 some 72 percent of the world's territory and almost 70 percent of its population lived in colonies and semicolonial countries. In 1977 just .5 percent of the world's population lived in such countries. The other peoples have thrown off the colonial yoke. Some of them, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, chose different routes of progressive development which, sooner or later, are able to bring them to fundamental social transformations and socialism.

Finally, in the post-October years the workers movement in capitalist countries has achieved substantial socioeconomic gains. Working people have managed to expand their political rights somewhat. Today the vanguard of the working class--the communists--is increasingly clearly and persistently bringing up the need to implement socialist transformations. This is mentioned in many collective statements by communists in capitalist countries as well as in program documents adopted in recent years by fraternal parties in the capitalist part of the world.

Mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism proceeds at different rates and in different forms depending on the situation in particular regions of the world. But it is being implemented everywhere, on all continents and in all areas of the globe. And if the rate at which the socialist social order is being asserted is compared with the rate at which all other socioeconomic formations known to history were asserted, it is easy to conclude that socialism is making much faster headway than any previous social system.

If we are to speak of the past, the years elapsed since October, the assertions of bourgeois and reformist ideologists regarding the "end" of the era of revolutions prove totally invalid. But maybe something in the mechanism of world development has altered just recently so that the need for the revolutionary transformation of society has passed? Maybe mankind's future development along the path of progress will really proceed moderately and tidily, in a reformist and evolutionary fashion?

Nothing of the kind. The main trends in the development of contemporary capitalism are the growth of exploitation, the deepening of social inequality, the fueling of reactionary, neofascist and racist sentiments, the monstrous evolution of social morality and, finally, the militarization of society and the arms race that threatens mankind's very existence. This proves with the utmost cogency that the replacement of capitalism by socialism is now a more urgent question than ever before.

Characteristically, nowadays this replacement can by no means be effected only by force of arms. Under the conditions of the growing influence of the working class and all progressive forces in the capitalist world, the opportunities for a peaceful transition to socialism without armed violence increase. Both our party and the fraternal parties in the capitalist states have repeatedly spoken of this.

And the bourgeoisie, taking into account the correlation of social forces both inside particular countries and in the international arena, endeavors not to raise the social pressure to its boiling point. The bourgeoisie now pays much more attention to the ideological struggle, subversive work against revolutionaries, and attempts to disunite their ranks and set some of them against others. It also utilizes the method of partial concessions--primarily in the economic but sometimes also in the sociopolitical sphere. It is perfectly well aware that these concessions, in V.I. Lenin's words, "delay the revolutionary movement ... and create some semblance of 'social peace.'" All this, it must be admitted, is yielding definite results and is arresting the development of the masses' revolutionary consciousness.

Concessions are concessions, but they are not the main element in the contemporary capitalist world leaders' policy. The main element is that in the main bourgeois countries today there is an increasing intensity in the bourgeoisie's class counter-attacks against the proletariat and a constant growth in political and ideological pressure on the working people's masses, primarily on the communist parties and other leftwing and democratic organizations. It is a dangerous delusion to think that one fine day the imperialist bourgeoisie will "wise up" and abandon the struggle!

It is sometimes said that if a majority advocates socialism, and casts its vote in favor of the communists, the bourgeoisie "will submit to the people' verdict." Nothing of the kind. Doesn't Chile's experience, where the norms of democracy were flouted by force of arms, testify to this? That has repeatedly happened in history and obviously it will happen. The mightier the working class and the forces of progress, and the more significantly the masses' desire for socialism increases, the stronger the class enemy's resistance is.

In his time V.I. Lenin wrote with profound sarcasm of the people who would be prepared to recognize a social revolution "... if history approached it as peacefully, calmly, smoothly and neatly as a German express train approaches the station. The decorous conductor opens the coach doors and announces: 'Social revolution station. Alle aussteigen (all change)!'" But hopes of this kind are futile. It is useless to expect the bourgeoisie to turn over a new leaf and to present fighters for socialism with the key to the social edifice on a blue plate with a gold border.

The increased (and increasing!) need for socialism can be satisfied and the increased potential of the struggle for socialism can be achieved only in the course of a persistent, constant and patient class struggle, a struggle for the rights and interests of the working people's masses. The persistent quest for ways to bring the masses to a decisive struggle for socialism, the importance of which V.I. Lenin spoke back in 1920, is still on the agenda today in all its magnitude.

The emergent situation sets fighters for socialism in all countries many questions, including new ones. The further progress of the entire world revolutionary process depends to a great extent on their solution.

One key question of this kind is the international conditions of the struggle for socialism: How the revolutionary transformation of society will proceed in the future, and the forms of the further struggle for socialism, depend to a considerably greater extent today than yesterday on how these international conditions develop.

But the question of the international conditions of the class struggle is above all a question of the correlation of forces in the world arena, and primarily a question of further strengthening socialist positions. "For instance, we all agree that new opportunities in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism arose precisely in connection with radical shifts in favor of socialism and against imperialism in the international arena," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said. "But this means something else too: Every weakening in the positions of socialism in the world cannot fail to have negative effect on the positions of all communist parties."

In other words, anyone who is seriously concerned with creating the best conditions for the struggle for socialism, who is seriously seeking to achieve the struggle's goals, cannot fail to be concerned to strengthen the positions of world socialism. This means above all decisively rejecting anticommunism and anti-Sovietism--in all its forms and manifestations.

Another fact is no less obvious. Being consistent humanists, communists have always sought to prevent wars. Their ideal has always been lasting peace and disarmament. The solution of these problems, particularly in our era, is also directly associated with the question of the forms and methods of revolutionary struggle.

Of course, our class opponents' assertions that communists are fighting for disarmament in order to weaken their class opponent are completely untrue and unfounded. Those who put forward such arguments are "forgetting" that the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, like communists in general, advocate insuring equal security for all countries and a universal reduction in arms--that is, a reduction affecting all countries.

It is also well known that communists are deeply convinced that in certain conditions socialism can secure complete victory--without firing a shot--as a result of the influence of the new society's forceful example on working people, and as a result of the masses' growing conviction of the need to eliminate the old social system. In revolutions in our century it has not been the communists who have taken up arms first--the bourgeoisie have taken up arms first, seeking to save their profits and power.

In these conditions the communists' concern not to give the bourgeoisie opportunities to use modern weapons against fighters for social progress, and above all weapons of mass destruction (like the neutron bomb), which, of course would not save capitalism but would bring millions and millions of people unprecedented sufferings and sorrow, is natural and justified. Thus we are referring here not to the communists' selfish interests but to their humanity, their concern for the broadest people's masses.

An important precondition for further successful development in the revolutionary process is the cohesion and unity of all detachments within it. The increasing internationalization of the means of production and exchange, and on this basis of all mankind's life, on the one hand, and the increasing desires of imperialist forces to fight jointly against the forces of social progress on the other--all this urgently demands an even more effective, efficient pooling of efforts by all supporters of peace and socialism.

It is no accident that the opponents of the revolutionary process are now gambling mainly on splitting fighters for democracy and socialism and creating and artificially fanning contradictions between them. This is also promoted by the idea of "Eurocommunism," which is being widely propagandized by imperialists and amounts to an attempt to counterpose the communist parties of developed capitalist countries to the communist parties of socialist countries, above all the CPSU. It is also promoted by the equally pernicious "theory" of ineradicable contradictions between rich and poor countries, with which they try to disguise the fundamental opposition of socialism and imperialist policies and to drive a wedge between states liberated from colonialism and socialist world. It is also promoted by attempts to attach equal responsibility for the arms race to NATO and the Warsaw Pact in order to turn all supporters of peace and progress against the USSR and all the socialist community countries.

In a word, the enemy has an inexhaustible supply of fabrications aimed at splitting the forces of freedom and democracy. To reject these fabrications and expose them convincingly are tasks of priority importance for all who are sincerely trying to advance the great cause of the peoples, national and social liberation.

Of course, in each individual country communists and the forces of social progress in general are faced with their own specific tasks whose solution is sought and found by the appropriate political parties and organizations in a sovereign, independent way. I would like to note just one factor here: the growing desire of the imperialist bourgeoisie in each country to inculcate in progressive forces the poisonous idea that they would become stronger if they dissociated themselves from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

There is no doubt that such maneuvers can attract a certain number of extra votes at elections to this or that party or organization for a certain length of time--votes from the right, of course. But for a revolutionary party such a "gain" always turns out to be a loss in the last analysis. It is impossible to achieve success in the struggle for socialism by emulating the rightists, the petit bourgeois morass. And in general it is inconceivable to obtain a victory for socialism by fighting...against socialism.

As the revolutionary process moves forward, V. I. Lenin once said...things will become much more complex and move more quickly, the rate of development will become more frenzied and turns will become more complex....We can see all this today for ourselves.

In the rapid reverse of our era, in the sharp twists and turns of the ideological struggle accompanying it, it is easy to become confused, lose your way and fall by the wayside of history. But all true revolutionaries, all true fighters for socialism, have a reliable compass, a lasting Ariadne's thread to lead them unfailingly onto the true road--the road to victory. This compass is Marxism-Leninism, this thread is Lenin's teaching on proletarian revolution. It involves a profound, creative mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory, its consistent, skillful application in life. As for our Leninist party, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, it "builds it entire revolutionary transformational activity... on the firm foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory." In October 1917 our people conquered under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. They are building communism under that same banner.

USTINOV ORDER OF THE DAY FOR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD081425Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 275" dated Moscow, 7 November 78]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals and admirals! Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their servicemen, the working people of the socialist communist countries, and all progressive mankind celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our country is celebrating the festival of the Great October Revolution in an atmosphere of high sociopolitical activity and inspired labor by Soviet people in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and successfully fulfilling the targets for the third year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements are being satisfied increasingly fully. The ideological-political unity of Soviet society has strengthened still further.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union is consistently and persistently pursuing a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and of strengthening peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet people and Soviet Armed Forces servicemen unanimously approve the tireless and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at further deepening detente and guaranteeing peace, social progress and the peoples' freedom.

However, the development of positive processes in the world arena is being doggedly opposed by the reactionary forces of imperialism. Ignoring the actual correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world, they are speeding up the arms race and seeking to return mankind to the bankrupt "cold war" policy.

In this situation the Communist Party and Soviet Government are taking the necessary steps to strengthen the country's defense and are displaying constant concern to enhance the Soviet people's vigilance and our Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Soviet servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and socialist motherland, are persistently enhancing their political and military knowledge and successfully mastering weapons and combat equipment. In close combat cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries they will continue to stand vigilantly on guard over socialism's historic gains.

Comrade servicemen of the Army and Navy! Veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! I wish Army and Navy servicemen new successes in combat and political training, in improving their military skill, in strengthening discipline and in enhancing vigilance and combat readiness.

To mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I command that:

Today, 7 November, at 2000 hrs local time, 30-gun salutes be fired in our motherland's capital--the Hero-City of Moscow--in the capitals of union republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY STATE AWARDS MARK GREAT OCTOBER

LD062206Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--Achievements, for which the State Prizes of 1978 have been awarded, point to the high rate of scientific and technical progress, to the increased scientific and technical potential of the USSR, writes in today's PRAVDA Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, chairman of the Committee of Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR in the field of science and technology. State Prizes are awarded annually, timed for the October Revolution celebrations.

Thirty-five teams and individuals awarded the prizes, constitute a worthy addition to the foremost detachment of scientists and engineers, notes the scholar. Rather wide is the range of branches of the national economy whose weighty achievements have successfully passed the creative competition. Among them are radio-engineering and instrument-making, electrical engineering and ship-building, the coal and gas industries, metallurgical and building industries, and others.

Considerable successes have been scored in the development of basic research, Anatoliy Aleksandrov points out. Thus, a group of physicists have discovered and investigated a number of optical phenomena determined by the coherence and interference of the atomic conditions of matter. Another group of physicists substantiated earlier unknown physical principles and built and studied on their basis powerful gas lasers, excited by the use of ionising irradiation.

A prize has been bestowed on a group of authors for the 15-volume monograph devoted to the history of development of the relief of Siberia and the Far East. The generalisations formulated in it are of great importance for the theory of geomorphology and for using its conclusions when exploring for oil, gas and other minerals.

Major works in the field of medicine also successfully passed the competition, writes Aleksandrov. These include the discovery of the earlier unknown phenomenon of synthesis and secretion of alfa-fetoprotein (specific embryonal protein). This discovery allowed to develop a fundamentally new method of immunological diagnosis of primary cancer of the liver. A prize has been awarded for a cycle of works in the medical substantiation and introduction of a complex of methods and means for preventing the unfavourable effect on the human organism of weightlessness during long space flights. In the sphere of engineering a prize has been awarded for a series of large-tonnage all-purpose dry-cargo ships. Automation of these ships made it possible to reduce by 20 percent the size of their crews.

State Prizes were also bestowed on other collectives, and authors of textbooks.

FOREIGN PRESS FEATURES REPORTS ON KOSYGIN SPEECH

LD081415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "The Great Ideas Triumph"]

[Excerpts] 5 November--All progressive mankind is celebrating the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution together with the Soviet Union's peoples. There are reports from all continents of meeetings, rallies, exhibitions, and festivals pegged to the glorious anniversary.

The foreign press is prominently featuring reports on the ceremonial session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. The Soviet Union's great achievements, the further growth of the USSR's economic might and the active foreign policy activity of the party and the state aimed at preserving and deepening detente, curbing the arms race and strengthening peace are stressed.

Touching on the situation in Europe, West Germany's DDP agency notes, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers pointed out that the Soviet Union advocates Europe truly being a continent of reliable security and peaceful cooperation in accordance with the aims of the all-European conference Final Act. A.B. Kosygin, the agency continues, highly assessed the development of relations with the FRG and France. He reproached certain NATO leaders with wanting to fuel the myth of the so-called "Soviet threat."

The Soviet Union, Italy's L'UNITA points out, reaffirms its total readiness to reach an agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. However, at the same time Kosygin exposes the maneuvers carried out in the United States with the aim of sabotaging the detente policy. He rebuffs the actions of NATO and militarist circles across the ocean. The newspaper writes that the head of the Soviet Government cordially greeted the heroic Vietnamese people, who are waging a struggle for their independence and sovereign rights and against Peking's expansionist onslights.

In their accounts of the report at the ceremonial session in Moscow, U.S. mass media highlight the section devoted to Soviet-American relations. The newspapers draw attention to the concern expressed in the report at the policy of trying to accommodate simultaneously talks on disarmament and decisions intensifying the arms race.

The Soviet Union, AP reports, declares that it will never yield to the policy of pressure and threats being used by certain Western circles in an attempt to obtain concessions from the socialist states. A.N. Kosygin, the New York TIMES notes, stressed that the Soviet Union wants more stable relations with the United States based on the renunciation of attempts to act from a position of strength, concern for further detente and the consolidation of peace, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Japan's MAINICHI writes, condemned the Chinese leadership's world strategy, pointing out that Peking, in preaching the inevitability of another war and fanning anti-Sovietism, is forming a bloc with the world's most reactionary forces and opposing detente.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONTINUE TO RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS

LD090311Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee is continuing to receive telegrams from abroad addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin containing sincere congratulations and best wishes to the Soviet people on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On 8 November such telegrams were sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Alcorta and Maidana, leaders of the Paraguayan Communist Party; Clancy and Symon, leaders of the Socialist Party of Australia; Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey; Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria; Juliana, queen of the Netherlands; Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Margrethe II, queen of Denmark; Olav, king of Norway, and others.

ROUNDUP OF OCTOBER RECEPTIONS HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

LD082343Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Receptions marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have taken place in the USSR embassies in foreign countries. Present at the reception were:

In Berlin: Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic;

In Warsaw: Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland; Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic;

In Vientiane: Nouhak Phoumsavan and Phoumi Vongchivit, members of the Central Committee Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;

In Havana: Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and other leaders of the party and government.

In Pyongyang: Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee;

In Rome: Prime Minister Andreotti; Fanfani, chairman of the Senate of the Italian Parliament; Longo, president of the Italian Communist Party;

In Brussels: Prime Minister and Defense Minister Vanden Boeynants;

In Oslo: Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli.

Receptions marking the 61st anniversary of Great October also took place in USSR embassies in Madrid, Lisbon, Bern, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Quito, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and other capitals.

NEW BREZHNEV MEMOIRS DESCRIBE VIRGIN LANDS SCHEME

LD082130 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 8 November carries a 46-minute item on the latest volume of Brezhnev's memoirs entitled "The Virgin Lands." The item includes excerpts from the book read by RSFSR merited artist Yuriy (Kayurov).

An unidentified announcer begins by saying that millions of people in the Soviet Union and other countries greatly appreciated Brezhnev's earlier books of memoirs and requested that he continue with his description of important stages in the country's history. The announcer says the November issue of NOVYY MIR opens with his new work "Tselina," devoted to the assimilation of the virgin lands. The memoirs have also been published separately by Political Literature Publishing House.

(Kayurov) then begins his readings in which Brezhnev notes that whatever man's advances, bread remains essential. He recalls his farming experiences during the revolutionary upheavals and his involvement in rural construction during 1927-31, the years of collectivization. Sitting in his Kremlin office now, he keeps himself well informed about agricultural affairs, and sometimes recalls his days in the virgin lands.

His involvement with the virgin lands, Brezhnev writes, began in 1954, when the Central Committee entrusted him with the task of developing them in Kazakhstan; the current leadership there could not cope with the task, he was told. Grain had to be produced by autumn.

Brezhnev describes his initial acquaintance with Alma-Ata, where his family was evacuated to during the war, and about the changes for the better he has seen there in more recent visits.

He goes on to relate how Ponomarenko, who had also been sent to the republic, was elected first secretary of the republican party Central Committee and he himself elected second secretary, on the recommendation of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee in February 1954. Reorganization of manpower and resources was the first task to be faced: the Seventh Kazakh Communist Party Congress noted the unsatisfactory work of the previous party leadership, which had not only failed to increase agricultural output in a region with such potential, but had even allowed it to fall at times. It was found that people were often given responsible posts through friendship, not ability; Brezhnev and Ponomarenko set about correcting the selection and location of cadres.

Brezhnev writes that the CPSU Central Committee decision on development of the virgin lands was adopted at the plenum of February-March 1954, and he notes the vast area of land to be developed, with the concomitant tasks of providing housing, transportation and other facilities. He tells of how he spent a great deal of time in the special headquarters set up to select specialists and farm managers, and describes the map of the republic, on which he marked the new farms as they were founded. He points out that the location of farms was not a haphazard affair, but the result of careful investigation by scientists and specialists. Brezhnev recalls his acquaintance with Kunayev, then president of the republican Academy of Sciences, writing of him as follows:

"A mining engineer by education, a specialist in nonferrous metals, he was not limited to a narrow sphere, but thought about the entire state, broadly and boldly, and put forward original and profound judgments about the immense resources and prospects for the development of Kazakhstan.

"This calm, sincere, charming person also had a firm will and adherence to party principles. He soon became chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, and today heads the Kazakh party organization and is a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo." Kunayev, he says, gave him valuable advice in selecting scientific advisers.

Brezhnev goes on to recall that he sometimes had to intervene to make sure that kilkhoz farmers expanded their farms according to scientific recommendations, and not with a view to the short term only:

"It is known that 1954 brought great success in mastering the virgin lands, taking into account a fair amount of doubt which certain people had felt." A new decision on expanding development of virgin lands was adopted, with 250 more state farms to be established in Kazakhstan. Brezhnev notes that the prime sites had already been used, so that finding new sites became more difficult. He recalls differences of opinion with the union agriculture ministry concerning two oblasts. The union ministry thought Aktyubinskaya Oblast unsuitable for grain production, supporting farmers in Karagandinskaya Oblast, who wanted to develop farming on unsuitable land. "I telephoned the minister in Moscow, and said this was obviously a mistake, but he said the Karaganda people were patriots and front-rankers, and evidently enthused. He also charged the leaders of the northern oblasts, where reserves of virgin land were really not great, with conservatism and other deadly sins." Brezhnev says he went to the oblasts himself and sent out scientific expeditions. His view was confirmed. A conference of local leaders was convened in Alma-Ata, and insistence on developing only suitable land was reaffirmed.

ARMENIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD071135Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--An Armenian Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held 26 October to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum released Gayk [possibly Gayka] Sarkiscvich Kotandzhyan from his duties as first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with studies at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy.

Valdimir Agvanovich Turyan was elected first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau.

Participating in the work of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee plenum were G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; M.B. Arzumanyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; and G.A. Shepilov and V.I. Galayev, deputy chiefs of All-Union Komsomol Central Committee sections.

BELORUSSIAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD031045Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] On the appointment of Comrade Ye. F. Negerish as chairman of the Belorussian Gossnab.

The Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Yevgeniy Filippovich Negerish chairman of the Belorussian Gossnab.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'PROMINENT HIGHER EDUCATION ORGANIZER' KAFTANOV DIES

LD061441Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[Excerpts] Soviet higher education has suffered a serious loss. Prof Sergey Vasilyevich Kaftanov, member of the CPSU, prominent higher education organizer and honored scientist of the RSFSR, died suddenly 1 November 1978 at the age of 73.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, P.N. Demichev, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Kirillin, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.V. Listov, V.P. Yelyutin, M.A. Prokofyev, L.A. Kostandov, S.G. Lapin, V.G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, Z.M. Kruglova, I.F. Obraztsov, V.N. Stoletov, Ya.M. Kolotyrkin, N.M. Zhvaronokov, G.A. Yagodin, A.P. Yepishkin.

SIGNATORIES OF ACADEMICIAN I.A. KAIROV OBITURARY

LD081619 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 November 1978 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary of I.A. Kairov, signed by the following: "L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, K.U. Chernenko, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Kirillin, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, P.N. Fedosyev, M.A. Prokofyev, V.P. Yelytin, A.A. Bulgakov, V.N. Stoletov, A.I. Danilov, N.N. Blokhin, T.P. Yanushkovskaya, N.M. Parfenova."

BRIEFS

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION--The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium at its 30 October session examined the work of the soviets of people's deputies to insure that laws protecting socialist property are observed. Guryevskiy Oblispolkom Chairman (Kostemaz) delivered a report. Having noted that administrative, economic and law protection organs in the oblast made certain progress in this direction, the Presidium's decision indicated serious shortcomings in the organization of the protection of people's property, in the struggle against the embezzlement of state and communal property. The Presidium called for measures to eliminate the occurring shortcomings, to observe state and labor discipline, to educate citizens in the spirit of heedfulness for state and communal property. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

MAGADAN OBKOM PLENUM--The 11th plenum of the Magadan Obkom today discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December 1977 Plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on improving capital construction. Obkom First Secretary Shaydurov delivered a report. The plenum adopted a resolution aimed at improving party supervision over capital construction in Kolyma and Chukotka. It also resolved to hold the 13th oblast party conference on 27 January 1979. The plenum elected Anatoliy Georgiyevich Chernyakov as secretary of the obkom and released from this duty Comrade Kiselev in connection with his departure for studies. Neupokoyev, instructor of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Bondarenko, Andreyev and Chekmarev, representatives of ministries and departments, attended the plenum. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 27 Oct 78 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV GREETS WORKERS ON COMPLETION OF INGURIY GES UNIT

LD052026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the workers, engineering-technical workers and office staff of building and installation organiztions; designers and machine builders; all participants in the construction of the Inguriy GES]

[Text] Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, on the eve of the glorious anniversary of the Great October Revolution, has received with satisfaction the announcement of the commissioning, ahead of schedule, of the first 260,000 kilowatt unit of the Inguriy GES.

I heartily congratulate you for this wonderful labor victory. It has been achieved thanks to the selfless labor of the multinational collective of builders and installation engineers; the creative harmony between scientific research and designing institutes and the factories supplying equipment; the great organizational and political work of the Georgian republican party organization; and all the party, trade union, Komsomol and collective organizations that participated in the construction of the Inguriy station.

By the will of the party and the people, in the ancient, legend-filled mountains of Georgia, one of the largest GES' in the Transcaucasus, featuring a unique high-level dam that embodies the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress, is being constructed. From now on, the harnessed energy of the stormy Inguriy River will be used for the good of the Soviet people. This is yet another bright example of the might of the fraternal and unbreakable alliance of all peoples and ethnic groups of our great motherland.

I am certain that the thousands who constitute the collective of the Inguriy Gestroy, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, will apply all their efforts and knowledge to insure that another two units will be commissioned this year and that the Inguriy station will be brought to its full capacity of 1,300,000 kilowatts as quickly as possible.

Accept also, dear comrades, my congratualtions on the festival of the Great October Revolution, with wishes of good health and happiness.

NAKHICHEVANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM NOTES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD081615Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent M. Paradzhayev report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere; Nakhichevanskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Nakhichevan--A Nakhichevanskiy Obkom plenum has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in light of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution of 20 October 1978 "On the Course of the Fulfillment of te 25th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks to Implement the Theses and Conclusions Put Forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Speech and Addresses at the Celebrations Devoted to Presenting the Order of Lenin to Baku." The report was delivered by K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom.

The successes which have been achieved, the plenum participants noted, have been possible thanks to the everyday assistance of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the republic and the improvement of ideological education and mass political work.

The speeches noted that in his speech at the party-economic aktiv meeting in Nakchichevan and in his report at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, rightly criticized the shortcomings existing in the work of party, soviet and economic organs in the autonomous republic. The plenum stressed that the oblast party organization totally approves the resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum and accepts criticism as a great and invaluable aid in eliminating shortcomings and successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the party and the government.

The plenum participants characterized from positions of high exactingness and party principledness and in a businesslike fashion the activity of the autonomous republic's party, soviet and economic organs. It was noted that the autonomous republic's construction organizations are working below their potential. For many years, the allocated funds have been poorly assimilated. Some R71.8 million of fixed capital has not been commissioned since the start of the new 5-year plan. In this period there has been an R11.7 million shortfall in assimilating construction and installation work, and the Nakhsovkhozvintrest Mobile Mechanized Column No 3, the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction Construction Trust No 5, the Highway Construction Administration No 2 and others have failed to cope with the target for the first 9 months of the third year of the 10th 5-year plan. Subcontracting organizations are working badly. The collectives of the Mezhkolkhozstroy and Nakhmeliovodstroy trusts are working unsatisfactorily. They are failing to fulfill the plans for construction and installation work and failing to insure the on-schedule commissioning of projects. In addition, the quality of construction and installation work is low.

The autonomous republic's viticulturists have been working below their potential, in particular the Nakhvintrest sovkhozes. They have failed to cope with the plan target. Grape production is 8,600 tons down compated with last year, largely through the fault of the sovkhozes of the wine trust.

The speakers sharply criticized shortcomings in consumer services. The consumer services plans are not being fulfilled in the autonomous republic. Per capita consumer services total R6.16, or 130 percent less than in the Azerbaijan SSR as a whole. The network of consumer enterprises is being expanded only slowly. In certain villages there are not consumer services enterprises at all.

The speakers said that the communists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction sites, industrial enterprises, ministries, departments and other organizations in the autonomous republic have reacted in a businesslike fashion to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures for the Practical Fulfillment of the Tasks Put Forward in the Speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Celebrations Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Baku."

The plenum adopted a resolution aimed at successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress and the tasks put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations devoted to presenting the Order of Lenin to Baku.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMONAUTS' CONTRIBUTION TO FUTURE RESEARCH VALUED

LD061914Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1539 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 November, TASS--Each spaceflight provides valuable work experience for both cosmonauts and ground services and scientific institutions. The flight of the orbiting Salyut-6 station is unprecedented in this respect: Here we were presented with enormous possibilities for gaining experience, writes Flight Director Aleksey Yeliseyev in today's IZVESTIYA. In a year of work the personnel at Flight Control Center, the command measuring complex and the crews of the scientific sea vessels gained experience in directing a lengthy flight, including work on several space apparatuses simultaneously.

The unprecedented expedition of Cosmonauts Valdimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is noteworthy not only for the record length of stay in orbit. They made a major contribution to the implementation of a program for study of natural resources, and the state of the environment, I. Kiyenko, director of the Priroda [nature] center notes. He stresses that the high quality of the onboard photographic apparatus and the cosmonauts' irreproachable work produced splendid photographs. These are almost ready-made maps.

Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov used the Soviet-built KT-140 equipment to carry out stereoscopic photography of the earth's surface by the so-called convergence method. This was a unique experiment--the first time that it was carried out. Its value is that the stereopairs of such photographs enable the height of points on a terrain's relief to be determined with far greater accuracy than before.

In the experiements onboard Salyut-6, work was also done on the technological aspects of future production in orbit, Professor Grishin writes. Study of heat and mass transfer under conditions of small load factors arising during the functioning of the station's motors, the behavior of gas occlusions in substances when they are melted and later cooled, and a comparison of different methods of crystallization--those are the important questions to which specialists hope to get an answer after the flight.

The "foundations" of future orbital factories and plans are now being laid in the experiments on board Salyut-6 in which Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR also took part, Grishin thinks.

JOINT U.S.-USSR PROGRAM TO MONITOR POLAR SEAS WEATHER

LD032156Y Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, November 3, TASS--Automatic Soviet-designed drifting buoys will exercise control over the weather and condition of the ocean between the Antarctic and Africa. Their signals will be received and transmitted to the world weather centers by American artificial earth satellites. This work is being done within the framework of bilateral cooperation of Soviet and American scientists in accordance with the programme Southern Polar Experiment (Polex-South).

An oceanological expedition are to install the automatic buoys. The expedition left Leningrad today aboard the research ship Professor Zubov.

Head of the expedition, well-known Soviet polar explorer Eduard Sarukhanyan has told a TASS correspondent that the Polex-South is a component part of the international programme for the study of global atmospheric processes (PIGAP), which is being launched under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization.

Eduard Sarukhanyan recalled that Soviet-American cooperation in the study of weather of the South Polar region of the planet has been fruitfully developing over a period of three years. Scientists of the two countries held successful explorations of the Drake Passage, a strait between the Antarctic and South America, carried out a series of observations over the powerful circumpolar current, which washes the "white conteinent". A new stage of work will help shed light into insufficiently explored aspects of the composition and dynamics of water masses, the energy balance of the huge area of the southern ocean, details of its interaction with the atmosphere. This is necessary for elaboration of mathematical models of weather and climate of the southern hemisphere.

BRIEFS

NEW SEISMIC SIGNAL SOURCES--Moscow, 8 Nov, TASS--A USSR State Prize for 1978 has been awarded to a group of Soviet scientists who designed and applied "nonexplosive" sources of seismic excitation in prospecting for oil and gas deposits. Solid explosive substances were the sole source for the excitation of seismic signals for a long time. However, explosions carried out deep in the sea caused irreparable damage to hydrofauna. This is why the use of solid explosive substances on water expanses was banned in the USSR. A group of geophysicists, biologists and geologists has created new so-called "nonexplosive" sources. Thanks to this the front on which prospecting and search work is carried out has been sharply expanded. Sea research is now carried out around the clock and the process of sea research has been fully automated. Any damage to fishing is completely ruled out. The productivity of the work has more than doubled and the quality of the information received by the geologists has increased significantly. Every year the application of new technology saves 6-7 million rubles. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD]

OLYMPIC TV, RADIO CENTER--The Olympic television and radio center is being built in Moscow. Its building will be next door to the Ostankino Tower. Some 22 television and 74 radio studios will be located here as well as a movie production area where movies will be processed. This year's socialist pledges of the builders provide for the handing over of the technical center complex in Ostankino by 25 December so technological equipment can be assembled. At present all television and radio studios are basically ready. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD]